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Pittsburgh Gazette

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1790. [VOL. IV.

John and David Acheſon,

At their Store in Waſhington Town, and

ABEL BENNAN, & Company,
Muddy Creek.

ARE juſt opening a general aſſortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, which they will ſell low for caſh, whiſkey, flour, tallow, beeſwax, butter, furs, deer and bear ſkins, and will receive wheat and rye delivered at Col. James Perry's, Mingo-bank, John Baldwin's, and Adam Wicherham's, on Mingo and Fear's creek, Thomas Parkinſon's and Shoemaker Bentley's, Pidgeon creek, Andrew Wiſher and Dennis Lindley's, Ten Mile, James Carmichael's, Muddy creek, Robert Moore's and Abraham Wells's, Buffaloe, Col. John Canon's, John White's, Nicholas Peeſes, Lodwick Smith's, and Cowen's new mill on Chartier's creek: Receipts from any of the above mill, will be accepted of for goods the ſame as caſh, and will be taken for old debts if delivered before the firſt of February next. All thoſe indebted to ſaid company by bond, note or book account, that will not pay off their reſpective balances before that date, their accounts will be put in the hands of an attorney without reſpect of perſons.

All thoſe intereſted in the ſtore kept by Archibald Gaſtner, at Mr. John Baldwin's, Mingo creek, and Mr. William Neale's, Monongahela, either by bond, note or book account, are requeſted to pay off their reſpective balances to the ſubſcribers, as no longer indulgence will be given.

JOHN ACHESON & Co.

Waſhington Town, Dec. 10, 1789.

THIS day by mutual conſent the co-partnerſhip of Acheſon, M'Kinly & Co. is diſſolved: They requeſt all thoſe that have demands againſt ſaid company to furniſh their accounts that they may be adjuſted, and all thoſe indebted to ſaid company by bond, note or book account, to diſcharge their reſpective balances to the ſubſcribers, before the firſt of next February, as all our ſtanding debts after that period will be ſued for without reſpect of perſons. The great lenity they have already ſhewn, will convince every perſon of candour how diſagreeable ſuch proceedings will be to them.

JOHN ACHESON.
WILLIAM M'KINLY.

Weſt Liberty, Sept. 26, 1789.

The ſubſcriber at his ſtore in Weſt Liberty and mouth of Short creek, is juſt opening a neat aſſortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, which he will ſell low for caſh. Beef cattle, pork, whiſkey, flour, wheat, rye, corn, furs, deer and bear ſkins, &c. Kentucky Boats may be ſupplied with proviſions on low terms at the mouth of Short Creek, Ohio.

WILLIAM M'KINLY.

CAME to the plantation of Col. John Campbell, on Chartiers creek, about 12 miles from Pittſburgh, four hogs, two marked with a ſwallow fork in the near ear, and a crop off the off ear, one black, the other black and red ſpotted, the other two are of a reddiſh colour, but have no mark; alſo a black and white Bull, no mark, two years old this ſpring. The owner or owners are requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

CORNELIUS MANNING.

January 9, 1790.

A New Store.

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened Store in the houſe formerly occupied by captain Alexander Fowler, in Second ſtreet, oppoſite Meſſrs. Trimble and Marpie's, where they are ſupplied with a compleat aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, together with a large quantity of Groceries, all which they intend to ſell for caſh, whiſkey, flour, &c.

They flatter themſelves that from the opportunity they have had of laying in thoſe goods on the beſt terms at Philadelphia, they can make thoſe who honor them with their commands find their advantage in dealing with them.

HAYES & COLHOUN.

Pittſburgh, December 19, 1789.

N. B. They have alſo a ſmall collection of BOOKS for ſale, a catalogue of which may be ſeen at their Store.

James Poupard,

GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, JEWELLER, and ENGRAVER, laſt from Philadelphia.

In Second ſtreet, at the Stone Houſe, formerly occupied by Mr. John Gibſon, in Pittſburgh

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he makes and ſells all kinds of Gold, Silver, and Jewellery work, in the neweſt taſte, and at reaſonable rates.

Engraves all ſorts of Deſigns on Copper plates, either Pictures, Landſcapes, Coats of Arms, &c.

Cuts Coats of Arms, Crefts, and Cyphers, on Watch, Compter, or Office Seals, either of Gold, Silver, braſs or ſteel. Makes and Engraves Free Maſons Medals, &c.

Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired in the carefuleſt manner and diſpatch.

Pittſburgh, November 6, 1789.

N. B. Country produce will be taken in payment for any of the above work.

Eight Dollars Reward.

WAS loſt or ſtolen on the night of the 24th of November laſt, between Ellie Myers's tavern and James Myers's mill, a pair of wallet ſaddle bags, containing three new calicoe gowns, five bandanoe ſilk handkerchiefs, two pair of cotton, and three pair of thread ſtockings, one muſlin, one kenting one lawn handkerchief, one lawn apron, a few remnants of calicoe, one pocket handkerchief, one ſhirt and one ſhift, and ſundry articles not now recollected. Whoever will deliver ſaid ſaddle bags, with their contents, to Andrew Watſon, Pittſburgh, Aſa Cook, near Brush run, or Joſeph Cook, in Greenſburgh, ſhall receive four Dollars, and no queſtions aſked, or if ſtolen, the above reward for the ſaddle bags and proſecuting the thief as the law directs. Given under my hand at Pittſburgh, the 5th day of January 1790.

THOMAS DICK.

John Findlay & William Marſhall

Have at their NAIL FACTORY, in Mercerſburgh SPRINGLE and Clapboard Nails, Flooring Brads, Large Spikes and Sprigs of all ſizes.

Which they will diſpoſe of by the caſk or ſingle pound, on reaſonable terms, for either Caſh, Furs, or Country.

Mercerſburgh, June 10, 1789.

A Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office, Pittſburgh, January 5, 1790.

A.

ROBERT Adams, Croſs creek; John Armſtrong, John Adams, Iſaac Anderſon, William Arbuthnot.

B.

Severen Bolt, D. D. Bourbon, Edward Barton, Thomas Boyd, John Baird, Sawickly; James Brunton, Fort Harmar; Robert Buntin, James Bredin, Racoon creek.

C.

Samuel Collert, Morris Cuſard, Thomas Clare, Georges's creek; Edward Cheeſe.

D.

John Dodd, Waſhington; William Dillon, John M'Dowell, Martin Dickſon.

E.

John Ellis, Fort Harmar.

F.

Robert Fraſer, Robert Ferguſon, Michael Fabee.

G.

John Guthrie, Robert George.

H.

Rev. Edward Hoey, Adam Hoops.

I.

Inner Jordon, Robert Ioner, Whiteley; Matthew Iack, James Imbrie, Mingo creek.

L.

William Ledlie, King's creek; James Lieper, Chartiers; M. Laccaſagne, Louiſville.

M.

John M'Cracken, Ligonier Valley; Patrick M'Donald, Ioun M'Connall, Francis M'Elwaine, David M'Cracken, John May, Marietta; Alexander M'Munn, Thomas M'Elhinny, William Miſhelly, Samuel Morrow, Robert Meſſer.

N.

William Neilſon, or James M'Nary, Mill creek; Charles Neale.

P.

Mrs Pinkr, William Panling.

R.

Henry Robinſon, Andrew Rodgers, Frederick Adam Rafter.

S.

Revd. Joſeph Smith, William Sloan, Thomas Sargent, Ten Mile; Richard Speer, Lieut. Derick Schuyler, Fort Harmar; Col. Lewis Charles Schuman, Archibald Shanks.

T.

General Benjamin Tupper, Marietta; Thomas Thompſon, James Thompſon, Summerall's ferry.

W.

William Wilſon, John Wright and Brother, David Wilſon, George or Samuel Workman, William Wightman, Abraham Whiteſide, Caſper Waithour.

It is neceſſary to acquaint thoſe who have letters in the Poſt Office, that unleſs they call for them in three months from this date, they will be ſent to the General Poſt Office, as dead letters.

JOHN SCULL, P. M.

WHEREAS there is a note of the ſubſcriber's of ten or eleven pounds, payable to a certain William Penn, in Franklin county, date the 25th of December, 1789. This is to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid note, as I have made a tender of the pay according to our agreement.

EBENEZER MAGOFFY.

January 14, 1790.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS. November 5.

ORDERS from the Hotel de Ville are iſſued for apprehending all perſons attainted of high treaſon, and particularly Prince Lambeſc, for having entered the Thuilleries on the 12th July laſt, at the head of an armed troop, and killed an harmleſs citizen, who was peaceably walking in thoſe gardens. Many deputies of the national aſſembly have ſignified their retreat: among others Meſſrs. Laſſie, Bernard, and Lally Tolendal.

The mayor of Paris, and ſeveral other municipal officers have applied to the national aſſembly for a better regulation of the police in the capital.

The ſenate of Dauphiny did not meet on the 2d inſtant as had been ſettled. The following circular letter was ſent to every deputy of the county by the attorney general and ſyndics. "Sir, we are charged by the intermediate commiſſion to acquaint you, that after very important conſiderations, the convention of the ſtates has been poſtponed to the 14th of December next. We have the honor to be, &c."

GHENT, November 7.

Friday morning a little before 8 o'clock, about 2000 patriots who came from the diſtrict of Waes, appeared before the Saxon and Bruges gates of the city, and after a ſhort conteſt made themſelves maſters of the city, driving the ſoldiers who guarded the gates, and being joined by many of the patriots in Ghent, ſoon overpowered the main guard, who were either killed or diſperſed. During this the troops in the Caſerns of St Peter, having divided into two columns, thoſe on the right marched to Water port bridge having the river in front; the other took poſt at the kettle-gate, having the aforeſaid river alſo in front; ſo that theſe columns could not be attacked except in front, at a great diſadvantage for they had the command of the ground every way: notwithſtanding their ſeveral advantages, the patriots attacked them, and after an obſtinate engagement with cannon and muſquetry for ten hours, the military were driven to their caſerns, leaving many dead and wounded, the exact number not known. The ſame night a corps of 200 men, with 3 cannon, marched out of the caſerns into the ſuburbs among the burghers; the ſame on Saturday; and on Sunday the patriots attacked the troops and drove them off, but the military returned at night, and began to wreak their vengeance in the moſt cruel manner, by fire, robbery, and murder. On Monday at day break they returned to the ſame quarter, but were beat off by the patriots; they returned again at night with ſuch fury and vengeance, that they did not even ſpare ſucking babes at the breaſts of their mothers.

During theſe commotions, there was a continual firing from the caſtle with red hot and other cannon balls, which deſtroyed all the houſes and buildings in the vicinity; and the garriſon continued to ſally out every night to plunder and drag all they could lay hands on priſoners into the caſtle.

As the garriſon in the caſerns continued to kill, to murder and to deſtroy by fire; the patriots under the command of the Heer Van Reſſum, animated with a determination to put an end to theſe exceſſes, about ten o'clock in the forenoon, attacked the garriſon in the caſerns with ſuch undaunted ſpirit, that about four in the afternoon, they ſurrendered priſoners of war, conſiſting of more than 600 men, with their commandant, a major; and they were marched bareheaded through the city, and impriſoned in different cloyſters. On Monday night the garriſon of the caſtle, finding themſelves in a diſtreſſed ſituation, abandoned the ſame, and fled by Dumport to Dendermond; ſo that at preſent we are relieved from a band of deſperate barbarians, who may be truly ſtiled regimented aſſaſſins.

LONDON, November 17.

By the Dutch and Flanders mail which arrived on Saturday morning, we have the following important news from Cleves:

That the king of Pruſſia has ſent orders to lieut. general de Shchliffen, governor of Weſel, to march with a conſiderable body of forces to appeaſe the troubles at Liege, they are to be joined by others belonging to the biſhop of Munſter, and the duke of Juliers, in their titles as co directors of the empires.

Extract of a letter from Bruſſels, Oct. 27.

"The rubicon is at length paſſed! The armed refuges of Brabant, diſperſed in proclamations and annihilated in Gazettes, entered this province on the Dutch frontier, to the number, it is ſaid of near 6000 men, on the 23d inſtant. The following day, after ſome ſkirmiſhes, in which only a few lives were loſt they made themſelves maſters of Lillo, the Key of Brabant on that ſide, and advanced towards Antwerp. In the night of the 24th, they poſſeſſed themſelves of an hoſtage for the ſecurity of their friends in Bruſſels. M. de Crumpiper, chancellor of Brabant, one of the moſt active among the agents of their ſovereign, was ſurpriſed at his country ſeat on the banks of the Scheld, by a detachment of about three hundred men, and conveyed to the head quarters of the patriots. They gave immediate notice to the Auſtrian officer that they would retaliate on his perſon any ſeverities exerciſed on their impriſoned friends.

"This manoeuvre gave occaſion to the following one on the part of the government: Count Launoy and three more noblemen of the moſt ancient and opulent families in the province, had, in obedience to the injunctions, and on the faith of the promiſes contained in the emperor's laſt proclamation, returned to this capital from their voluntary exile. They were yeſterday apprehended as hoſtages for the ſafety of the chancellor."

FRENCH MOB.

Paris is, every day, become more and more dangerous, particularly to thoſe who are ſuſpected, though without cauſe, of being unfriendly to the uncontroulable fury of the populace, till very lately diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of cannaille.

Virtue, innocence and beauty, the protecting armour of the ſofer ſex in all civilized countries, are there unavailable.

The following melancholy proof of this brutal aſcendency happened a few days ſince.

Mrs. Trevor, accompanied by her mother, had taken lodgings in a quiet part of Paris, vainly hoping to remain there undiſturbed. Neither her ſex nor the circumſtance of her being an Engliſh lady of diſtinction were ſufficient to enſure her peace and tranquility. The ſuſpicious, ſanguinary mob, converted her into madame de Polignac, and inſtantly reſolved that ſhe ſhould ſuffer death.

It was in vain that ſhe declared her name, family and connections, that ſhe produced legal paſſports, ſhewed ſeveral letters written by various perſons of rank in France and England. She was forcibly dragged out of her houſe and hurried away to the intended place of execution, attended by her diſconſolate mother. Her firmneſs was heroic and conſtant, and ſhe prepared to meet her ignominious fate with the greateſt fortitude.

Providence, however, ſent the marquis de la Fayette, armed not only with authority and perſuaſion, but with documents irreſiſtably convincing, that ſhe was not the perſon the mob ſuppoſed her to be, and conſequently ſaved her life.

The feelings of the mother of Mrs. Trevor were, however, ſo ſtrongly agitated on the peril of her daughter, that ſhe was actually fallen a ſacrifice to her terrors, having ſince died, in conſequence of the fright ſhe received on that alarming occaſion.

RIOTS in PARIS.

Several members of the commons in Paris, having demanded the inſtant attention of the aſſembly to the ſcene that was paſſing without doors, they were ordered to be admitted.

They informed the aſſembly, that a mob of armed men and women had ſeized on a baker who lived near the archbiſhop's palace, and taken him before the committee of police, at the Hotel de Ville. They accuſed him of having concealed a conſiderable quantity of bread in his houſe.

While the committee were examining this man, news came of a very large mob having been on the Place de Grave, who threatened to go and pull down the Hotel de Ville, if the baker was not inſtantly delivered up to them. Several members of the commons then came forward to remonſtrate with the people, who refuſed to liſten to them, and ill-treated ſome of the magiſtrates, by ſpitting in their faces, and uſing very opprobrious language.

The committee then retired to the great hall of the Hotel de Ville, to interrogate the baker, and being fearful of a riot, invited the leaders of the mob to chooſe a few perſons from among themſelves to judge the culprit. The people however refuſed every application, and ranging themſelves before the hotel, knocked down the centinels which guarded it, forced open all the ſtores, threatened to hang ſome of the magiſtrates, and at length ſeized on the poor baker, carried him in triumph to the place of execution, and there hanged him.

The aſſembly ſeemed much aſtoniſhed and terrified at this relation. It ſeemed a difficult matter to propoſe any queſtion, which might not tend to provoke the people under the preſent circumſtances

The members of the commons who related the preceding account, at length intreated the aſſembly to give the magiſtracy every aſſiſtance to enforce their meaſures: the nation was threatened by a part, and beſides theſe fears, they feared to procure proviſion for the capital increaſed daily. He ſaid nothing could ſecure the public tranquility but a martial law againſt the large aſſemblies of people.

The latter was ordered to be immediately diſcuſſed in a private committee.

The eſtabliſhment of a tribunal for crimes of high treaſon was ſtrongly urged: it was ſaid that until ſuch a one was inſtituted, and an example made to public juſtice, eſpecially to thoſe who prevented the harveſt this year from coming to market no good could proceed from any inſtitution to employ the military force.

At the concluſion of this debate, the aſſembly came to the following reſolutions:

"That the king's miniſters ſhould declare without delay, what powers are wanting to the executive government to ſecure the proviſioning of the kingdom, and particularly the capital, ſo that theſe powers being eſtabliſhed, the agents of the executive power ſhould be reſponſible for the non-execution of the orders of the national aſſembly.

"That the Chatalet of Paris ſhould judge without appeal on crimes of high treaſon.

"That the committee of the police of Paris ſhould communicate in writing, every thing that is come to their knowledge, to which the preſent troubles might be attributed.

"That the committee of the conſtitution ſhould immediately digeſt a plan for the formation of a ſupreme tribunal.

The commiſſioners charged with framing the martial law produced it at the bar, and it was ordered to be immediately laid before the king for his royal ſanction.

A new deputation of the commons entered the aſſembly, to deſire that the provoſt ſhould be authoriſed to act according to the ancient forms of his juriſdiction, that he might make an example of the firſt perſon who ſhould treſpaſs on the public tranquility.

American News.

NEW-YORK, December 31.

A gentleman lately arrived at New York from England, mentions that the Britiſh miniſtry had ſuddenly diſpatched Mr. Eden (now lord Aukland) to the Hague, to negociate, it was ſuppoſed, with the Dutch, Pruſſian, Swediſh, and Poliſh courts; ſome intereſting matters reſpecting the Brabanters. Probably their conferences will go ſo far as to obtain a ſeparation from the Auſtrians, and erecting them into an independent nation.

Wedneſday arrived the Britiſh packet, Queen Charlotte, captain Radcliff, in 30 days from Falmouth. From Engliſh papers we ſtate the following particulars in brief.

The national aſſembly commenced their proceedings at Paris, the 19th of October.

The contributions of plate for public ſervice, in France, amount to about 120,000 marks of ſilver. A liſt of penſions is publiſhed; there are no leſs than 80,000 perſons on it! The names, with the motives on which the penſions are founded, make three large thick 4to volumes. Such an influence was as a mill ſtone hung to the neck of liberty. The new ſtanding army is eſtabliſhed. 140,000 in peace, double that number in war. A ſpirit of oppoſition to the national aſſembly appears to be kindling in ſeveral of the provinces, as Normandy, Dauphiny, &c. The reſolutions of the nobility and clergy of Thouloufe declare that the majeſty of the ſovereign is violated by the attempts of audacious men, who wiſh to govern the ſtate, and ſubſtitute a real ariſtocracy for one which is only ideal, which they would fain create; that religion and the laws are profaned; the rights and franchiſes of provinces violated; and that the lawful authority of the monarch and his liberty, were loſt in the cabals of the national aſſembly.

Martial law has been proclaimed, but has not been put in execution but in one inſtance; the caſe of the murder of a baker. Three diſtricts of Paris are petitioning for the repeal of this law. Count Mirabeau carried the following reſolve in the national aſſembly, on the 27th of October, viz. That no bankrupt or inſolvent debtor, ſhall be an elector, or eligible, or become a member of any counſel or municipal committee, or of any provincial or national aſſembly. October 28th he carried the following, viz. That in all the aſſemblies, there ſhould be, previous to an election, a table on which ſhould be written the names of all thoſe young men, of the age of 21, in each Canton, who by their conduct and morals were worth of being elevated to [illegible]

of citizens. That no citizen ſhall have power to exercise his right as a citizen, in more places than one; and no perſon ſhall be repreſented by proxy in any aſſembly.

The king ſtill reſides in the Thuilleries, guarded by the national militia. The miniſtry has, in a body, addreſſed the national aſſembly, on the incompetency of the executive power.

The revolution of time, give birth to the vo luminous events which form the general hiſtory of mankind. The contemplative mind traces the progreſs of effects from their cauſes, and marks the invariable ſimilitude between the ſeries of paſt and preſent times where the ſame principles appear to ſtamp the predominating features of the age. Empires commence, progreſs to maturity and then ſink into oblivion; and this has been ſo unde viatingly the courſe of things, that thoſe who contend that human nature is the ſame in all periods, have certainly the teſt of experience on their ſide. However the United States according to ſome viſionaries are exhibiting a new example to mankind. From the ſublime heights of their political and literary attainments they are to take a comprehenſive view of all the defects of humanity in all paſt ages, and having the paſſions and weakneſſes incident to man under the preſect controul of their reaſon, they are to perpetuate their happineſs and freedom, without the reſtraints of civil inſtitutions, to the lateſt period of time. Thoſe however, who view things through a juſter medium, thinks otherwiſe; and happy for our country, those who form a different eſtimate of human nature are the head of our affairs.

Public virtue is commonly a dormont principle till great occaſions call it into exercise: Wile ſtateſmen therefore calculate their meaſures to touch the more obvious ſpring of ſelf intereſt; and it is happy for mankind, that the particular intereſt of individuals, and communities when properly purſued alway conduces to the advantage of the general intereſt.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from the Cherokee nation, we are informed, that a circular letter had been received in that nation from Mr. M'Gillivray, informing them, that the treaty with the United States had broke off at preſent by the haughty mode of proceeding of ſome of the gentlemen from the northward, whom he thought unacquainted with Indian affairs; but that he ſtill looked forward to a treaty of peace in the ſpring, and recommended to the Cherokees to do no miſchief till that time, but take the advice of general Pickens how they ſhall behave; that the general was good and honeſt, and, if he promiſed them any thing they might depend on his word; and that if he undertook to lay their grievances before Congreſs, they might reſt aſſured he would uſe all his influence to have juſtice done them. Our informant further adds, that his father in the Cherokee nation read the letter, and explained it to ſome of the head men of the nation, juſt before he came away.

Extract of a letter from Harriſburgh, dated Dec. 16.

"A melancholy accident happened laſt Sunday, the 13th inſtant. Four perſons croſſing the river Suſquehannah, near 'Squire Weaver's, at Berry's falls, got taken in a ſtorm in the middle of the river; the canoe overſet, and two of the perſons ſunk in a ſhort time; the other two ſtuck by the canoe till ſhe drifted through the falls; but it is ſuppoſed that, numbed with the cold, they were obliged to quit their hold, and periſhed before aſſiſtance could reach them. The bodies are not yet found. The unfortunate perſons are, Jacob Gray, the wife and ſon of Francis Dealer, and another woman not yet known. A few light boards in the bottom of a canoe might have been the means of ſaving many lives thus irreparably loſt."

Pittſburgh, January 30.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia Dated January 8th, 1790.

"The convention ſtill continue ſitting, and there is leſs appearance of their adjournment, than there was two weeks ago. They have began to ſquabble about ſome parts (and indeed as far as they have proceeded) every part, of the report of the committee, which I ſuppoſe you have ſeen: It is uncertain whether they will come to any determination at all, as many of the members appear diſſatisfied, and ſay, if ſomething is not ſpeedily done to bring the buſineſs to a concluſion, they will return home."

A moſt melancholy accident happened on the 24th of November laſt to a certain Mr John Tarbot who ſailed from the mouth of Chartier Creek on the Ohio with an intention for Kentucky, but on the 26th his boat was wrecked about fifty miles on this ſide Fort Harmar, by which accident, his wife and three children were drowned; the next day a boat took him and four children off the wreck, and landed them at Fort Harmar, where they were humanely treated by the officers of the garriſon.

From the Gazette of the United States.

Conſcience, the burthen of the ſong,
Whether the action's right or wrong.

AN enlightened Conſcience is the vicegerent of Heaven in the ſoul of man: It ſits in judgement upon all our actions and from its deciſions there is no appeal. It applauds our conduct when regulated by juſt principles; and condemns every deviation from the paths of rectitude: It ſupports the mind under ſufferings in a righteous cauſe; and plants a dagger in our boſom amidſt the applauſes which we are conſcious we do not merit. Conſcience is however a term of very equivocal import, applied to thoſe principles either religious or political, upon which different ideas are entertained by mankind. Religious opinions in an eſpecial manner, have made ſad work with the infallibility of Conſcience: It has converted it into a convenient engine to compaſs the purpoſes of ſuperſtitution, enthuſiaſm and ambition, and men have been plundered, butchered, and burned at the ſtake, for Conſcience ſake. 'Tis education that gives, in a great meaſure, the tincture to Conſcience: The follower of Mahomet feels no compunction at the violation of laws, with the obſervance of which, the catholic thinks the enjoyments of Heaven are inſeparably connected: One thinks to eat fleſh in lent, is a damnable ſin; the other anticipates the joys of paradiſe in the pleaſures of his ſeraglio. The mind that is overſhadowed with the glooms of enthuſiaſm, feels its conſcience wounded, when it beholds a chearful countenance, and a diſpoſition which realizes that, to enjoy, is to obey. To wear a hat or to pull it off, is a queſtion of conſcience with ſome and to defend this life and property, which men enter into ſociety more fully to proteſt, and more effectually to enjoy, is a ſtumbling ſtone, and rock of offence to thoſe who never refuſed to participate the peace and ſecurity, purchaſed by the blood and treaſure of their neighbours. Conſcience works wonders, it has transformed many a block head into a pulpit orator, who, to get rid of the curſe, in the ſweat of thy brow ſhalt thou eat bread, pretends conſcience, when he forſakes his honeſt calling and becomes a rambling retailer of raving nonſenſe: a blind leader of the blind.

As to a political conſcience, we have not heard much about it, ſince the exploſion of paſſive obedience, and the right divine. At the beginning of the revolution, ſome artful tories played a few tunes upon this ſtring, but the people were too penetrating not to ſee thro' their jeſuitiſm, and they ſoon relinquiſhed the hope of raiſing a chord in the conſciences of our countrymen, for they found that no article of faith in their political creed, was more firmly eſtabliſhed than this, that

"Reſiſtance to Tyrants, is obedience to God.

Some make conſcience of relieving the diſtreſſed, but the miſer's conſcience has a reverſe direction; his conſcience will overflow in good wiſhes, be ye warmed, and be ye clothed, but to beſtow any part of his wealth to realize the text, is utterly againſt his conſcience, and under the pretence of providing for his own houſehold, leſt he ſhould be called an infidel, he monopolizes the bounties of providence, and becomes a curſe to the world, for conſcience ſake.

How important to our peace and tranquility then is a good conſcience! With reſpect to the eternal principles of right and wrong, every rational being has an unerring monitor within, but opinions uſurp the moſt arbitrary dominion over the human mind. Happy the youth whoſe underſtanding is early conducted into the paths of virtue, philoſophy and ſcience, who eſcapes the tincture of enthuſiaſm, and the fetters of prejudice, who can give a ſcope to his judgment, and draw his maxims from the fountains of truth, experiences, and right reaſon, to ſuch a mind, the univerſe is harmony, benevolence is its element, and the Deity adelightful ſource of hope and contemplation, from which alone can reſult a conſcience void of offence.

WHEREAS a certain Alexander M'Curdy has obtained five notes of hand from the ſubſcriber, bearing date the 30th of November, 1789, payable as follows, viz. firſt January, 1790, 15l. firſt of Auguſt, 1790, 5l. firſt of October, 1791, 9l. firſt of October, 1792, 9l. firſt of October, 1793, 9l. This to forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on any of the ſaid notes, as I am determined not to pay them until he makes a title to the land, or I am compelled by law.

ROBERT M'KINLEY.

December 20, 1789.

The ſubſcriber intends to continue his

Auction of Books,

on Tueſday next, the 2d of February, at Mr. Beaumont's Coffee-houſe, at the uſual hour. He requeſts all thoſe who have borrowed books from him, to return the ſame before that time, and thoſe who have bought at former vendue, to ſettle with him agreeable to the articles.

Hugh Roſs.

Pittſburgh, January 27, 1790.

Hugh Wilſon,

At the ſign of the Harp and Crown, in the town of Waſhington.

INFORMS the public, that he has opened a houſe of entertainment, for the accommodation of gentlemen, foreigners, and acquaintances, where he hopes his aſſiduity and good attention, will merit the eſteem of the reſpectable public.

January 12, 1790.

The ſubſcriber has alſo opened a neat aſſortment of Merchandize, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh or country produce, and gives the higheſt prices for wheat, rye, corn, whiſkey, or beeſwax, at his ſtore, or wheat delivered at the following mills, viz. colonel Canon's, Parkeſon's, Baldwin's, Smith's, Welſhes, White's, Lindley's, Leet's, &c.

To be Sold at Private Sale.

A Plantation or tract of Land, containing 365 acres, ſituate on the great road leading from Pittſburgh to Waſhington, about ſeven miles from the former. There is on the premiſes, a good cabin, and a large and convenient barn: about 80 acres of land clear, and under fence, 12 acres of which are meadow, and with a ſmall expence 80 acres might be made. This place is the property of Adam Patterſon: the terms of payment, half caſh and half negroes. For further particulars apply to Robert Boyd, living about a mile and a half from the premiſes.

Allegheny county, Jan. 24, 1790.

ALL perſons having debts or credits with the eſtate of Robert Bell, of Fayette county, deceaſed, are called upon to bring forward their demands, or make payments as the caſe may be, ſpeedily.

Elizabeth Bell,)
Preſley Carr Lane,) Admiſtrs.

THE ſubſcriber, on his paſſage down the Ohio river, on the 26th of November laſt, had his boat wrecked, and was obliged to leave her, after which ſhe was drove on an iſland on this ſide the Muſkingum, where ſhe was plundered of a number of valuable things, among which is four bonds, three of them for one hundred pounds each, payable the firſt of September, 1791. 1792, and 1793, and the other for two hundred pounds, payable firſt of September 1794, all of them on Peter Millar, of Leacock towaſhip, Lancaſter county. He hopes that if theſe bonds are offered for aſſignment, the perſon offering them may be examined, and the bonds lodged in ſafe hands.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1789.

JULY the twenty seventh day,
My wife Betsy ranaway,
From bed and board did flee and say,
She would no longer with me stay.
Since she has left me without cause,
I'll give her time enough to pause,
That she may see her error,
When I live happy with a fairer.
Therefore I forwarn, both great and small,
To trust her any thing at all,
For her contracts from this day
Not one farthing will I pay.

DENNIS O'BRYAN.

B L A N K

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh

THE subscriber being appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the county of Washington, and Territory of the United States North West of the River Ohio, administrator of the estate of the late Samuel Holden Parson, esquire, deceased: hereby notifies the public, that three months from the date hereof, is allowed by the Judge of Probate, to the creditors of the aforementioned estate, to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, at Marietta, for adjustment, after which no demand will be allowed. Notice is likewise given to those persons indebted to the aforesaid estate, to make immediate payment to the subscriber, otherwise their accounts will be put in suit.

By order of the Judge of Probate,

EN. PARSONS, Administrator.

Marietta, December 22, 1789.

TO BE SOLD-

THAT valuable tract of land formerly the property of Samuel Irwin, Esq; on Peter's creek, Washington county, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, and fifteen from Washington, and half a mile from the river Monongahela adjoining lands of John Cox, Robert James, Philip Dealy, James Chambers and John Welsh; inhabited by William Brown, John Underhill, Neil Murray, Andrew M'Aslan, and James Sanderson, each having the following quantity of cleared land. William Brown, 60 acres, good buildings, apple and peach orchard, and garden, &c. John Underhill, forty acres; Neil Murray, ten acres, with a still house, still, and compleat set of vessels for two stills; Andrew M'Aslan, twenty acres, and James Sanderson, twenty acres: the yearly rents at present amounts to between seventy and eighty pounds Pennsylvania currency. The said land is half a mile from Charles Bradford's mill, one mile from Magner's mill, one mile from Adam Wickerham, junior's mill, two miles from Adam Wickerham, senior's, mill, and not above four miles from Welsh and Baldwin's mills. The whole or any part of the above will be sold, and for further particulars enquire of John M'Donald, in Pittsburgh; Alexander Addison, Esq; in Washington: or John Cox, on Peter's creek.

Also, to be sold or rented, the stone coal and lime works, on the banks of the river Monongahela, adjoining James Chambers, with a compleat set of tools to carry on said business, and a large keel boat En as above. October 15, 1789.

ENTERED with the subscriber, one of the wood rangers for the county of Allegheny, the following creatures, as strays, viz.

One brown mare, 13 hands high, branded on the near thigh with C. B. one sorrel colt, rising 3 years old, neither docked or branded; one red roan mare, rising five years old, about 14 hands high, branded on the near shoulder B. and one black steer, with a white back and belly. The owners are requested to apply to the subscriber, living on Chartiers creek, about three miles from Pittsburgh, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN BELL.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY last night from the subscribers living in Franklin county, two Servants, viz. Peter Smith, a Mustee, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, black, strait hair, had on a lead coloured coat and jacket, fustian breeches, new shoes, old wool hat; and Michael Dwyer, lately from the west of Ireland, about 25 years of age, 6 feet high, strong made, red, short curly hair, had on a light blue coat, spotted jacket, & jeanet breeches *old hat; he took with him some cloaths unknown.* Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them so that their masters may get them again, shall have the above reward for both, or Eight Dollars for either.

JAMES POE.
JOSHUA STEVENSON.

October 20, 1789.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS.

By the Printer hereof.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has removed his shop to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Marmaduke Curtis, in Market street, where he carries on the White Smith Business in its various branches. He makes locks, keys, and hinges of all sorts, pipe and squaw tomahawks, scalping knives boxes and pins for vizer, grates polished and unpolished, and irons, shovels, tongs, pokers, chafing dishes, bread toasters, ladles, skimmers, flesh forks, and scewers, with all kinds of iron work for a kitchen, currying combs, plates saddle trees, makes craping, curling, and pincing tongs, rupture belts, grinds swords, razors, scissors, and pen knives, cleans & polishes guns and pistols, makes bed screws, and branding irons of all sizes and does several other pieces of business in the White Smith line, too tedious to mention.

He also carries on the Black Smith, in the shop lately occupied by William Braden, in partnership with James Beard, who is perfectly well qualified for horse shoeing, or any kind of work in that way; they also make horse, cow, and sheep bells.

GEORGE M'GUNEGLE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 15, 1789.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted to the aforesaid business; also, a quantity of old brass, for which a generous price will be given.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

DAVID JOHNSON, A. M. late Teacher of the English Language in the University of Pennsylvania, has accepted of the same Office in the Washington Academy. Scholars will be immediately received at twenty five shillings each for one year. The Revd Mr. Dod continues to instruct the youth under his care in the Latin and other Learned Languages, and will receive such other Students as may be offered for Instruction in these Languages or the Mathematicks. The situation of this Academy in the heart of a rich and populous settlement, renders it peculiarly inviting to such as desire instruction for themselves or children. Boarding may be had in reputable houses at about thirty dollars for the year, and the established reputation of the Masters, gives the most favorable prospects of the growth of Learning, Morality and Religion in this Seminary.

AS the subscribers propose quitting this Country as soon as possible, they request all persons who have left Watches to be repaired, to take them away before the first day of next February.

They earnestly solicit all those indebted to them to discharge their respective balances before the first of January, as all outstanding debts after will be sued for.

The neat and commodious Shop, in which they have for some time worked, will be sold or rented on the lowest terms.

GREGG & BARKER.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 16, 1789.

IN COUNCIL.

Philadelphia, Friday, Sept. 11, 1789.

ON motion, Resolved, That John Moore, William Jack, and Ephraim Douglass, Esquires, be, and they are hereby authorited to investigate the charges of divers inhabitants of Westmoreland county, against Michael Huffnagle, Esq; prothonotary of that county, and to report to Council.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES BIDDLE, Sec'y.

To John Moore, William Jack, & Ephraim Douglass, Esqrs. gentlemen appointed to investigate the charges against M. Huffnagle, Esquire.

Last Notice.

Brownsville, November 2, 1789.

THOSE who are indebted to Lang and Kinnear, and have not settled off their accounts with the subscriber as formerly advertised, must now blame themselves for the consequences, he being obliged, under a high penalty to do his utmost to get the partnership accounts settled without delay, can no longer defer sueing those who neglect. He will yet, also produce in payment at cash prices, from those who shall immediately settle and pay off without being sued, but intends to compel payment in cash from those who put him to that disagreeable necessity.

JAMES LANG.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public and his friends, that he has opened

A Public House,

at the Nine Mile Run from Pittsburgh, where Mr. Dunning M'Nair lately lived. As he has provided himself with liquors, &c. for the accommodation of those who please to call on him, and has good stables, with oats and hay for horses, flatters himself by his assiduity to please, to merit the attention of the public.

MOSES FORD.

Allegheny County, Dec. 10, 1789.

Extract from an Act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the 19th day of March, 1783, relative to Excise.

Section V. AND be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the first day of June next, every distiller of spiritous liquors, before he proceed to distill any further quantity, shall under the penalty of ten pounds, enter with the collector of excise for the city or county respectively, or his deputy, wherein such distiller shall reside, an account of all such stills, with the number of gallons which they do severally contain, and shall be accountable to such collector, or his deputy, for all liquors by him retailed, drawn, sold, bartered or delivered to any person or persons for any valuable consideration whatsoever, in any quantity less than twenty gallons at one time and to one person, and shall enter the same and pay the excise thereon, as retailers are by law obliged to do; any thing contained in any law heretofore made notwithstanding.

WANTED an Apprentice, of about 14 years of age, to the Black, White Smith, and Cutlery Business. Enquire of Thomas Wylie, at the corner of Market and Third streets, Pittsburgh.

URG: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Orwig's Ferry, where Subscriptions* [illegible] *vertisements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care and Expedition.*
TERMS not exceeding a Square are Inserted Three Weeks [illegible] Dollar, and every Continuance after one fourth of a Dollar: The [illegible]